BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1865 NO 64

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

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JOBPRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1865.

Mr. Wright, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably upon a bill to make horse breaking in the daytime a capital offence, and also upon the resolutions to enable soldiers' wives to make contracts binding the property of their husbands, and also upon resolutions to prevent the sale of property under execution for specie.

SALE AND EXECUTIONS SUSPENDED.

Mr. Leitch, a bill to enable the citizens of the State to consolidate their lands. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Byrson, a resolution to provide indigent families with cotton yarn.

Mr. Ellis, resolutions instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to examine what railroads have violated the law and forfeited their charters by extortion, by bribery, by refusing to carry freight, by collusion with Express companies, &c., and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hall, a resolution to go into secret session to night at 3 o'clock, and that the House be informed thereof.—Adopted.

Mr. Ellis, a bill to prevent the collection of debts in specie.

Mr. Wright, a bill to repeal the 119th section of the 34th chapter of the Revised Code.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the committee's substitute for the resolutions concerning the arming of slaves, &c., was resumed, and Mr. Ellis spoke at some length, declaring his confidence in and adherence to the government as administered by Mr. Davis, but opposing the arming of the slaves. On the contrary he would give every soldier a negro and fifty acres of land when the war was closed.

Mr. Holt spoke in opposition to the resolutions. He declared that he believed the salvation of the Southern Confederacy depended upon putting arms in the hands of the slaves. He favored their employment as an engineer corps. He wanted the experiment tried. If they deserted and went to the enemy they only went a little sooner; but if they stood firm and true we were saved. He would try the experiment; it might save us, and could do us no harm. Mr. Holt spoke for some time, and was listened to with much attention.

Mr. Wiggins opposed the arming of slaves as unconstitutional, and spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Pattin was in favor of part of the resolutions only, and desired an amendment providing just compensation for the slaves taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate voted for an engrossing clerk, and the committee reported that there was no election.

Upon a second vote Mr. Davis was elected.

The Senate then adjourned to 3 o'clock, to go into secret session at that time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Jan 24, 1865.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock A. M. Mr. Mann presiding in the Speaker's absence.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Craven of the Methodist Church.

The Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Mills presented a memorial from citizens of Richmond county praying the enactment of a law making trespass upon land a high misdemeanor. Referred.

Mr. Fowle, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported a resolution in favor of the Old Dominion Trading Company.

Mr. Lyle introduced a resolution in favor of the Commissioners of Macon county; also a resolution in relation to the Commissioners of Jackson county.

Mr. Love, a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Committee on the Judiciary whether the Judgeship of the 8th Judicial District be not vacant, the Judge not complying with the law, which requires that he should reside in some county of the District.

Mr. Johnson, a resolution concerning the Sheriff of Davie County.

Mr. Polk, a resolution in favor of privates, non commissioned officers and officers of the line. This resolution was adopted; the others were referred or placed on the calender.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, (in response to the resolution passed on Saturday last,) showing the number of acting Justices of the Peace in the several counties of the State. Mr. Brown moved that the communication be printed. Not agreed to—Ayes 46, noes 32. On motion of Mr. Fowle it was laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses go into secret session at 3 o'clock, P. M. This message was recieved by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Phillips a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses meet in convention at 3 o'clock P. M., and go into secret session. The Senate by message announced concurrence.

The Senate by message concurred in the proposition made by the House, on yesterday, to proceed forthwith to the election of an Engrossing Clerk. There was no election on this ballot.

Mr. Davis received 58 votes, Mr. Hill 40, Mrs. Clarke 23, scattering 4. On a ballot subsequently had Mr. Davis was elected.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Simmons, a bill in relation to the delivery and execution of process in the county of Jones.

Mr. Fowle, a bill to exempt employees of newspapers from Home Guard Duty.

Mr. McLean, a resolution authorising the removal of the State Salt Works to Saltville, Va. [Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.]

Mr. Waugh, a bill in favor of Wm. Haymore, Sheriff of Surry county.

Mr. Lyle, a bill to incorporate the Bill Orphan Fund. [Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.]

On motion of Mr. Grissom, the bill to exempt employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty was taken from the table. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its 2d reading and then its third reading by a vote of 57 ayes to 33 noes.

On motion of Mr. Fowle the bill authorising the Secretary of State to employ a Clerk, laid on the table at the last session, was taken up, and pending its passage the House took a recess until three o'clock, P. M.

OBITUARY.

With deep regret we record the death of little EMMA SORRELL, who departed this life on Saturday, the 21st of this month, after a short but most severe illness, aged ten years, six months and eight days. Her parents, sisters and brothers, should take comfort, for almost her last words were, "I am going home to heaven," begging her sister to go with her.

God looked among his cherub band,
And one was wanting there,
To swell along his holy land
The hymns of praise and prayer.

One little soul that long had been
Half way 'tween earth and sky,
Untempted in a world of sin,
He watched with guardian eye.

It was too promising a flower
To bloom upon the earth,
When God could give it angel power,
And bright celestial birth.

The world was all too bleak and cold
To give it quiet rest;
He called it to the shepherd's fold,
And laid it on his breast.

There, mother, in it's Saviour's hands,
For ever undefiled,
Among the little cherub band,
Is thy beloved child. [Com.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!

Post Quartermaster's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D day of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton or Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

SUFFERING IN WILMINGTON.—There is great suffering in Wilmington, and we don't see how it is to be prevented, for there is manifestly a great scarcity of provisions everywhere. Nothing but peace will give relief. The *Journal* says:

"It appears to us that some steps should be taken relative to the sufferings many of the poorer class of this town are undergoing. We are informed that there are many who have neither food or fuel, and it is totally out of their power to procure the absolute necessaries of life at the present enormous prices asked. We do hope, if there is any humanity left in town, some attention will be given to this important matter. It appears to us that something could be done even at this late day."

It is some better here in Raleigh but not much. For the last several days the market presents a bearen appearance, and we fear there is but little to come in. Take the men from the battle field and let them go in the corn field and we shall have meat and bread in abundance.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.—THE *Conservative* makes the following statement from the report of the Superintendent of this institution:

From the report of the accomplished Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, we cull some facts which will, no doubt, interest our readers

On the 31st of October, 1862, there were in the Asylum 195 patients. Since that time there have been admitted 81. There are now in the institution 180, of whom 96 are males.

Of the 96 discharged or died within the last two years, 23 were recovered, and 48 died.—The large number of deaths was caused by the extraordinary prevalence of diseases of a Typhoid type.

A number of admissions have been made from the army, and it is stated that the proper authorities are taking the necessary steps to establish in this State an Asylum for the insane soldiers of all the States.

Of the 276 patients under treatment within the last two years, it is noticeable that a large majority, 161, are unmarried, showing, thereby, another advantage in the matrimonial state, and 21 widows are reported insane, while only 8 widowers are found in that unfortunate state, a fact which proves the greater constancy and devotion of the gentler sex.

The following table will show the forms of insanity under which the patients suffered:

Mania,	175	Dementia,	53
Epilepsy,	17	Imbecility,	33
Melancholy,	9	Suicidal,	3
Puerperal,	1	Homicidal,	3

The causes of insanity have been various, and suggest sad reflections to a thoughtful mind.—We notice disappointment in love, loss of husbands, (not of wives), of property, of parents, of friends, of children, jealousy, pecuniary difficulties, hard study, use of opium, intemperance, disease, and as we feared, no less than sixteen have been deprived of reason by the war.

Among the countless evils of this great strife, our noble Asylum is struggling to alleviate the sorrows of the unfortunate insane. Although few other things may be saved from the wreck, all must pray that war shall not blast that.

The following beautiful paragraph is taken from a newspaper, where it was placed among the miscellaneous matter. We know not the author:

The Wind a Musician.—The wind is a musician by birth. We extend a silken thread in the crevices of a window, and the wind finds it and sings over it, and poor Paganini must go elsewhere for the honor, for lo! the wind is performing upon a single string. It tries almost anything upon earth to see if there is any music in it. It persuades a tune out of the great bell in the tower, when the sexton is at home and asleep; it makes a mournful harp of the giant pines, and it does not disdain to try what sort of whistle can be made out of the humblest chimney in the world.

How it will play upon a great tree, till every leaf thrills with the note in it, and the wind upon the river that runs at its base as a sort of murmuring accompaniment. And what a melody it sings when it gives a concert with a full choir of the waves of the sea, and performs an anthem between the two worlds, that goes up, perhaps, to the stars, that love music the most and sung it first. Then how fondly it haunts old houses, murmuring under eaves, singing a measure of some sad old song around the fireless and deserted hearths.

THE WIND AN AVENGER.—In the character of a gentle *Musician* the above is well drawn; but the wind has another character, which may be termed that of the *Avenger*, and in this character it is terrible. It goes out upon the ocean and seizes the gallant ship, with its precious freight of living souls, and hurls down into the dark, unfathomable depths of the waters, or drives it like a bubble upon the rocks, dashing it in pieces, while it madly howls above the wreck it has made. "The anthem between two worlds" becomes a death-shriek that carries sadness to many hearts and mourning to many homes in the "two worlds."

It concentrates its strength, and with the black brow of the tornado's wrath prostrates everything before it. "The giant pine," of which in its gentle mood it made a "mournful harp," is devoted to destruction. The leaves of the trees among which it has played with a softer, gentler touch than that of the most delicate fingers upon the keys of the melodeon or the strings of the lute, are made, in its maddened mood, the instruments for the enabling it to uproot the mighty trunk, and to dash to ruin the parent branches that bore and nourished them. It howls through the mountain gorges and shrieks over the plains and over the bosome of the great waters with a voice louder and more fearful than the roar of artillery. It spreads its dark wings over the slumbering lake, and in its madness piles the waters into giant billows, and then lashes them into foam.

It comes with the burning violence of the Simoon, and lifts into mountains the shifting waves of the desert's sea of sands. It comes with the ice-cold touch of death from its Northern caves upon the unsheltered and unprotected. It sweeps the firmament with irresistable fury, and its voice is more terrible than the sounds of many waters. It drives the car of the destroying angel and the chariot of the storm-king in their desolating course; and in the wildest, fiercest, most direful shrieks of its expiring wrath, it will urge on the final fires that are to consume the world, its sounds mingling with their roar as red ruin runs riot, until God shall look from His high throne and bid both be *still in nothingness.*

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NEGRO SALE AND HIRING.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 26TH INST., AT OUR Sale Rooms in Raleigh, we will offer for sale TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,

Men and women, boys and girls—and one excellent blacksmith.

At the same time we will hire out for the balance of the year 5 boys, aged respectively 18, 17, 15, 14 and 10 years, and 2 women, one with one child, the other with 2 children, all good farm hands.

Jan 23-dtd W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES:

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties to bring in their surplus Corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort: Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durham's, W. P. Ward.—Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-SESSION 1864.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—A L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr P M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Cavidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C P Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stips.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Cotterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E L Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cabe.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal,
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11 (Feb1 Raleigh, N C

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coming on same, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$15 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	25 00
Four days	20 00	One month	30 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	50 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count one square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House. 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV					1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16						12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19 dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 58 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
General Auction and Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:
Chas Dewey, Cashier, and W H Jones, Cashier, Raleigh.
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J H Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte,
N McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville
Branch, Norton & Co., Richmond, Va
Jas E Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va,
Jan 12-d&w tf

Rare Chance At Valuable Property.

ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INST., I SHALL SELL, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.
Jan 11-d&w1d R. HOOKER.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.
R. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&w1

$2,000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it, which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Jan, 18 dtf Agent So. Express Company.

PRINTING!

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864

Business Notice. The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

Reading our advertisements this morning? Anything striking by letter, we shall here notice make a great show on the margin of the paper when the time paid for it starts to expire, that if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew both of us.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

In view of the increased and still increasing prices of everything connected with the publication business, we find ourselves compelled to make a corresponding change in the subscription price of our paper, which will, on and after Monday, January 16th, be as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid Nonpareil type, or less, $5 00.

We make no apology for this advance: the rapid depreciation of the currency is a fact well known to all, and we must adjust our terms or cease to print.

These advanced rates will go into effect on and after Monday next, the 16th instant.

Jan 14, 1865.

Are We to Have Peace?

We hope so. The outside pressure for peace is constantly growing stronger. The air was pregnant with rumors yesterday. It is asserted there are to be changes in the Cabinet. Benjamin and Seddon are to go overboard, (Benjamin is going to run away we suspect,) and Mr. Davis is pledged to a peace policy. God grant this may be so, for Mr. Davis' stubborn will has been in the way of peace long enough. He is said to be repentant and relenting enough, now, however, and we are glad to hear it. Let him be magnanimous and he will find others magnanimous, even the detested Yankees, no doubt not. Compromise and conciliation, mutual forbearance, forgiveness and confidence can alone bring us peace. We hope Mr. Davis is growing wise as he grows old.

We learn that eight of our ten representatives in Congress favor a Convention of the people of this State, while two counsel that action be put off until spring. They see that there must be an end to this thing, that the end is not far off, and that what is to be done must be done quickly.

And, looking nearer home, we are gratified at the increasing interest manifested in peace movements. The members of the North Carolina Legislature no longer mince their pea nuts in listless indifference, and lounge away the hours that should be given to the consideration of subjects of the gravest importance. Gov. Vance, who seems to desire nothing but ruin, entire and complete for his State and people, is rapidly losing the influence his quackery and the tricks of the mountebank had achieved over the people, and members of the Legislature who canvassed for him and who held him up as a better peace man than Brown or Stephens, last summer, are now openly denouncing him. The Legislature has lucid intervals, but the sanity is only partial. A secret convocation of both Houses was called for at 3 o'clock yesterday, to consider the state of the country! This shows an increasing concern in the dreadful condition of things that surround us, but the *secret* session business is detestable and contemptible. What matters are there to be considered by that body in which the people are not as much interested as its individual members? If the object be to keep the proceedings secret from the common enemy it is ridiculous in the extreme; and if it be to deceive our own people and keep them in ignorance of affairs in which they have a deep concern, it shows that these servants of the people have become greater than their masters and are afraid to trust the only sovereigns known in the land—OUR PEOPLE. We despise all secret sessions and cannot tolerate any man who favors them.

But we are glad to see that the members of the Legislature are becoming anxious on the subject of peace; it augurs well. They are beginning to find out that the people will have a voice in this matter; they are beginning to realize that this war cannot go on as at present conducted, and that some kind of peace the people demand and will have. This is well. It is right and proper that the servants of the people should heed the popular voice, and we tell the members of the present Legislature that the people expect them to act. Yes, act! They want a chance to express themselves at the ballot box—they want a Convention to deliberate as to the best course for North Carolina to pursue in this great emergency—and this Legislature will do well to heed the demand. Who dare put themselves on record as being afraid to trust the people? Submit the question of "Convention" or "no Convention" to the people and let them say whether it is right and proper to have one. Political mountebanks and trickesters have nothing to do with the matter. This country belongs to the people; the soil, the property and all are theirs: the war is theirs. They do the fighting and the suffering, and it is for them to say how and when it shall end. Politicians must stand aside.

We think we have some hopes of the Legislature; but we tell them that what is to be done must be done quickly; and let each individual member know that he who now takes a stand against peace measures is a marked man. The people will not always be trifled with.

WAR NEWS.

FROM WILMINGTON.

The following items are from the *Journal* of the 23rd:

It is understood that the Yankees have sent off all the Confederate prisoners they captured at Fort Fisher.

YANKEE DESERTERS.

We understand that two Yankee deserters who came into our lines on Saturday night, report that the enemy had re-embarked with the exception of a thousand men, constituting a garrison left in Fort Fisher.

This may be so; it is at least probable, since the main object of the enemy is already attained by the closing up of our main port. But we ought not to forget that now, while everything seems to favor the enemy, desertions from them to us ought to be regarded with much suspicion, and the tales of deserters received with a great deal of caution. One of two things would suggest itself. Either these men have been guilty of some crime, or they mean to deceive us.—They may not, but it would look like as though they did. We, at least, ought to be on our guard.

It will probably be the policy of the enemy to appear to conciliate. They may think that the Legislature of North Carolina is in session and may be open to their blandishments. Their policy in Savannah appears to differ very much from that pursued by them in Northern Georgia. We have no fears for the loyalty of our State.

We understand that official information has been received that the explosion heard on Friday night last was in the direction of Battery Lamb, some distance below Fort Anderson, and within the enemy's lines.

The Yankees appear to have left their base in front of Maj. Gen. Hoke's forces on yesterday and concentrated at Fort Fisher. Their fleet has also disappeared. They of course hold Fisher. Whether they have re-embarked their main body, we are unable to say. They occupy Smithville, it having been evacuated by our forces.

There was considerable skirmishing around Fort Anderson Saturday evening and Sunday morning. It is supposed the enemy are anxious to silence Anderson, in order to open the way up the river for their gunboats. In this attempt we hope and believe they will meet with sad disappointment. All quiet below last evening at 6 o'clock.

PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF FORT FISHER.

The following detailed account of the fall of Fort Fisher is from the *Confederate*:

We have received the following account from the lips of a gentleman, who, we are sure, is accurately informed concerning the late engagement between our forces and the enemy, at Fort Fisher, as any one.

The movement of the enemy was sudden, as we all know. After the previous failure, it was not anticipated that so quick a repetition of the effort would be made. Gen. Hoke had been withdrawn towards Wilmington, or above it.—On Saturday, a Mr. McMillan—as our informant heard—discovered from near Topsail Sound, the approach of the enemy, and sought to communicate by telegraph to Gen. Bragg, the fact; but the operator was not in a condition to send the dispatch, and it became necessary to transmit the news by a messenger. In two hours after the intelligence was received, Gen. Hoke was on the march to confront the enemy at his point of landing. On Friday, the enemy landed under cover of his fleet, near Battery Gatlin, about five miles from Fort Fisher. While he was landing, Gen. Hoke appeared, and drew up in line parallel, to watch his movements, and intercept them when possible to do so. It was not possible to prevent the landing, owing to the situation of the point chosen. The enemy landed on the banks, just above the neck of the Sound, thus interposing a small surface of water between them and an attacking force; or compelling such force to circle around the lower extreme of the Sound; either of which movements would have to be done under the fire of the whole fleet.

When Gen. Hoke found this to be the situation, he established a line facing the sea, and threw out what cavalry he required, (if he had it) on his right flank, towards Battery Anderson, which was down the beach, towards Fort Fisher—about four miles. The intervening country here is broken; and the low places are grown up with thick bushes, and are marshy. The purpose of this cavalry was to observe the movements, and give the signal of the first advance of the enemy towards establishing a line across the neck of land to the river, it being the order and purpose of Gen. Bragg to have Gen. Hoke attack him as soon as he advanced. In this condition matters rested until Friday night. During the night, the enemy, passing between the cavalry, and threading their way through the thick marshy undergrowth, made their way to the river, and on Saturday morning, Gen. Hoke found an intrenched line on his right flank, extending across the peninsular, from the sea to, or near to, the river. He succeeded, however, in maintaining his base at Sugar Loaf, immediately changed his line, and informed Gen. Bragg of the status. Then Gen. Bragg gave the order to charge the enemy in their works. In the meantime, Gen. Hoke had made a close reconnoissance, under the fire of the enemy, and discovered the strength of their force and position. On receiving the order to charge he communicated the result of his observations, and asked Gen. Bragg to reconnoitre in person, which he did; and both these officers concurred that it was not proper to assault the lines. It was then determined to reinforce the Fort; and steps were taken which, but for a natural, but as far as we can see, unblamable miscarriage, ought to have succeeded, failed to a great extent. By this time, the enemy, four thousand strong, were secure behind their works; and the fleet proceeded to bombard Fort Fisher, which was done uninterruptedly until Sunday, about six, p. m.

On Sunday, the column of assault, numbering about four thousand, moved from the enemy's lines, and as they advanced, they were plainly visible from Fort Fisher. But her beleaguered garrison was kept close confined within the bomb proofs, by the concentrated and continued fire of seven hundred guns, pouring torrents of shell and missiles on every spot. On the land side of Fort Fisher, mounted seventeen guns—sufficient, could they have been used, to make it impossible that any force could have advanced under their fire. But, as the line of assault was down on the Point, the whole fleet concentrated its fire, in rickshaw shot, on the land front, speedily dismounted every gun; and this unintermittent "*hell is outdone*"—or in plain English—*hell fire*—was kept up until the enemy's line was in sixty yards of the works. Then it ceased, and with a rush and yell the charge was made.—Capt. Bradly, it is stated, commanded the company guarding the sally-port. On him the hope of the garrison hung, to keep the assailants out until the men and officers, who had been packed in the bomb proofs for fifty six hours, could get out and make ready. Instead of making defence, this officer and his command, it is said, surrendered and the enemy entered the open gate. Our men were benumbed and exhausted, and the thing was the work of a moment. They were obliged to fall back in order to rally. Col. Lamb, with that cool precision which distinguishes him as an officer of great merit, brought his men in line near Headquarters, Gen. Whiting being present, encouraging and cheering on the troops, and creating enthusiasm by his ardent and wholesouled heroism. Under these inspiring influences, our men were brought to the charge.—The numbers were against them in the proportion of four thousand aided by two thousand marines, to two thousand, but they forced the enemy back to the mound, and a hand to hand fight of unmitigated desperation and fury, ensued, continuing from seven to about ten o'clock, when bravery, endurance and devotion failed to overcome numbers. Our men were overpowered, and the work of assault was accomplished. But not until the enemy had paid dearly for his prize. He had not lost a man until he entered the fort. He lost two thousand out of the six thousand that entered its precincts—we five hundred. Of the courage of our officers and men on this occasion, future tongues will speak.

Foremost in the little band of noble heroes, Whiting was everywhere where peril was most besetting. His voice cheered—his spirit animated—his arm struck down the foeman's flag.—He put his life in the hollow of his hand, and held it out a free offering to his country. And, he did this so gloriously, that whoever thinks of him in connection with this furious struggle, will yield to the gratification of being absorbed in contemplation of splendid courage, and will forget all else.

We are glad to learn that he is but slightly wounded, though in several places; and we mourn the fact, that that faithful and true officer, Colonel Lamb, is so seriously injured. That he may be spared and blessed with a speedy recovery, ought to be the prayer of all our people.

If there be any fault in this matter, we leave others to find it. However great our loss, and our disappointment, we feel only like re-echoing the just sentiment of the *Observatio*—"All honor to the noble defenders of Fort Fisher, if they did not overcome a frightful odds, which mortals could not do."

HOOD'S TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

[From the Appeal.]

JANUARY 10, 1865.

No campaign of the war was ever commenced more auspiciously, and none has ever ended so disastrously as fall campaign of 1864. How little did we think when we crossed the Tennessee, our army in such splendid spirits, that we should so soon return. The whole campaign was well planned, and Gen. Hood deserves much credit for it. But for the want of proper discipline in our army, his plans failed in execution and all was lost. Our delay at Florence, Ala., was unfortunate, as it gave the enemy time to concentrate and prepare, but it was unavoidable. After leaving Florence, we marched rapidly to Columbia, Tenn. There we found the enemy in strong force. By a flank movement they were forced to evacuate the place, which was done on Sunday night, the 29th of November. Early on Monday morning, the 29th, Gen. Lee marched in and occupied the town. On our arrival, however, we soon found that the enemy had not retired as was at first supposed, but merely crossed Duck river and taken a very strong position on the other side. Gen. Lee fought them two days here, but it was mostly with artillery, and his loss was slight.

It was the intention of Gen. Hood to whip them near Spring Hill, between Columbia and Franklin. This plan was most admirably conceived, and had his orders been obeyed, we would have occupied Nashville to-day; and instead of being on the south side of the Tennessee, we might have been on the north bank of the Ohio. Generals Cheatham and Stewart were ordered to cross Duck river at Hugh's mill, above Columbia and get in their rear, whilst Lee engaged them from Columbia. They succeeded in crossing and obtaining the desired position; succeeded in getting in their rear. Then was the time to strike. But alas, contrary to reason and humanity, contrary to Gen. Hood's order, the whole Yankee column was permitted to pass along that night within four hundred yards of their lines, and still the blow was not struck.

Then Nashville was lost to us and the Union army saved. Had the attack only been made there, we would have had an open field fight; we could have whipped them one division at a time, and not a Yankee would have escaped to tell the tale. It was, indeed, unfortunate; but well does the army know on whose head the blame rests.

After losing so golden an opportunity of entering Nashville, there was no other alternative but to pursue them on to Franklin, and there on the last day of November we were obliged to fight. It is admitted by all to have been one of the hardest fought battles of the war. It commenced about 4 o'clock p. m., and continued nearly all night. Never was such heroism displayed at any time during the war, as was exhibited by our brave men on this occasion. The enemy was in heavy force and strongly fortified with three formidable lines of works, yet our noble fellows, notwithstanding they had marched twenty-miles that day, and were worn out with fatigue and loss of sleep, swept like an avalanche over breastworks and fortifications, carrying everything before them. The conflict was terrible. The two lines met face to face and poured into each other's ranks most murderous volleys of musket balls. It was now dark and still the battle raged with unabatable fury. Oh, what a scene presented itself! Along the extended line from right to left, was heard the roaring musketry, [illegible] from thousands of guns could be seen [illegible] bursting bombs, [illegible] night, [illegible] heavens seemed [illegible] with burning [illegible] and crashing [illegible] canister.—Onward and still onward pressed our gallant men until the flashing muskets revealed the combatants engaged hand to hand with bayonets and clubbed muskets, while the Union and Confederate flags were rustling together amid the deadly conflict.

We conquered, and the enemy was driven from his works; but oh what a scene the morning sun revealed. Every where lay our gallant dead like autumnal leaves upon the blood stained field. Where all the troops behaved so well it would be invidious to make distinction, but Brantley's and Sharp's brigades of Johnson's division, Lee's corps, are the bravest of the brave. They have but few equals and no superiors. Brantley went into the fight with four hundred and seventy men, and lost two hundred and seventy killed and wounded. He lost seventy-seven killed dead on the field. Our entire loss, in killed and wounded, cannot fall far short of five thousand, while that of the enemy is not more than half as great, as they fought altogether behind their works.

Our loss in general officers is perhaps greater than that of any battle of the war. Among the generals killed was Maj. Gen. Cleburne, Brig Gen. Gist. Brig. Gen. Adams, Brig. Gen. Granberry, Brig. Gen. Carter, Brig. Gen. Strahl and his staff.

Thus ended the battle of Franklin, one of the hardest fought battles of the war. Among the generals killed was Maj. Gen. Cleburne, Brig Gen. Gist. Brig. Gen. Adams, Brig. Gen. Granberry, Brig. Gen. Carter, Brig. Gen. Strahl and his staff.

Thus ended the battle of Franklin, one of the hardest fought battles of the war, and which, but for the failure of one of our generals, high in command, to obey Gen. Hood's order, need never to have been fought.

On the 1st day of December, after burrying our dead and taking care of the wounded, we resumed the onward march to Nashville, and formed line of battle two and a half miles from the city. There we remained two weeks, nothing of importance transpiring, except occasional skirmishing and desultory cannonading. At about 11 o'clock A. M., on the 15th, the enemy made an obstinate attack on our left; the object was to turn our left flank. The fight continued until night closed the scene; neither side having any signal advantage. At 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 16th, the battle was resumed, but was confined mostly to the right. The enemy seem to have concentrated here, and made five most desperate assaults upon Lee's corps, but were repulsed each time, with awful slaughter.

They must have lost four or five thousand in front of Lee's corps. One negro regiment came up to within fifty yards of Gen. Clayton's line, and was mowed down like wheat before the scythe. But few of them escaped. Their flag was captured, it was a beautiful one, and had inscribed upon it in golden letters: "13th U. S. colored infantry, presented by the colored ladies of Murfreesboro." Never before was seen such awful enfilading artillery shooting—trees were riddled and horses killed in all directions, even the ground seemed ploughed with solid shot and shell.

It was now about 1 o'clock, p. m. We had repulsed them everywhere in our front, and the fight was progressing finely. But alas! about 2 o'clock p. m., a division in Cheatham's corps, a division that held the strongest position on the line, gave way. The Yankees crowded in like bees through that gap. Then followed such a panic as was never before seen in the Southern army. Whole brigades gave back in pell mell confusion, every fellow taking care of himself, and not many of them stopped long enough to take a long breath until they got to Franklin.

Lee's corps retained its organization, and retired in some order. It acted well its part throughout the whole campaign. It was the first to cross the Tennessee river, and the first to enter the State. It led the advance to Nashville, and protected the rear on the retreat. Never did an enemy ever make more desperate efforts to rout a rear guard than was made on that 17th of December. Our cavalry was not in their way. The enemy charged them, and they fled before them like sheep before a dog. They then pitched into our infantry, but there they were severely punished, and many prisoners captured. It was impossible that day to distinguish our cavalry from that of the Yankees. Both were blue coats, and both were always going the same direction. Lieut. Gen. Lee was severely wounded in the foot whilst attempting to rally our panic stricken cavalry. The whole campaign has indeed been disastrous in the extreme; but if it teaches us that we must have discipline in our army, if it teaches us that we must shoot men for cowardice and straggling as well as desertion, then we will have gained more than we have lost.

SOLDIER.

(From the Appeal of the 12th.)

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ARMY.

It has been so frequently asserted, and by those who ought to be well advised, that Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH has disobeyed repeated orders to transfer his troops to this side of the Mississippi, that many persons, believing it, are judging that officer censoriously. We have no knowledge on this subject, beyond the general statement afloat, and therefore cannot speak with certainty as to whether such an order was ever issued. The charge, however, has not been denied—a fact indicating it to be true, strongly enough to cause public animadversion, and the conduct of the commander of the trans-Mississippi department is being severely criticised.

We are loth to believe that one who in times past has rendered such signal service to the country, has proven recreant as stated. On the contrary, if such an order was issued, we suppose the troops were not transferred to the East, simply because it was impossible to do so. In fact we doubt whether the army could be brought over. The river is probably too vigilantly patrolled by the Federal gunboats, to permit such a great movement to be made. The narrow escapes of small parties that occasionally occur, and the frequent capture of others, lead us to conclude that our military authorities west of the river decided it would be useless to make the attempt to cross the army. With the limited means at their disposal it would have been a great undertaking, if not liable to interruption; but with the whole length of the river policed by a formidable fleet, would it not have been an impossibility? We suggest a little reflection to those disposed to be censorious.

NORTH GEORGIA.

An Augusta paper of the 22d says:

A gentleman just from Dalton reports that Gen. Thomas has commenced repairing the railroad between Dalton and Atlanta, and will advance towards the latter city as fast as circumstances will allow.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The *Chronicle & Sentinel* of the 22d says:

It was rumored yesterday that a column of Gen. Sherman's army was moving on Augusta by way of Blackville, S. C.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE DAILY PROGRESS.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1865, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Nothing received by telegraph up to the time of going to press.

Legislative Summary.

The two Houses, on joint ballot, elected Mr. T. W. Davis engrossing clerk, on yesterday.—The principal candidates were Mrs. Wm. J. Clarke, Messrs. Davis, Hill and Husks. In the Senate the resolutions in relation to arming the slaves, &c., were discussed by Messrs. Ellis, Hall, Wiggins and Patton, but no action was had.

In the House but little of interest was done. See proceedings.

A secret session was held at 3 o'clock, P. M.

OUTRAGES IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the *Standard* gives the following particulars of outrages committed upon the people of Cherokee and Clay counties:

For the sake of women and children, and for decency's sake, permit me to state a few facts. A band of *tories*, about 150, calling themselves Confederate soldiers, entered Cherokee county, N. C., from Georgia, last week. In Cherokee, they robbed and stole horses, &c. Capt. Tidwell stationed at Murphy and others followed and forced them to give up the property. The *tory* officers, as I have heard, promised Capt. Tidwell that they would commit no more depredations in Cherokee and Clay counties, and he then permitted them to pass on. But after Tidwell left them, they immediately resumed the *glorious* work of robbing and stealing, but reserved their *most glorious efforts* for a night attack upon the true and unsuspecting people of the eastern part of Clay county.

Here the *tories* seemed to be in *their* own element and glory. Divided into squads they scoured the whole country, across mountains, into the little coves, &c., and robbed and stole nearly *every* horse in the country. No doubt these *tories* thought they had it all their own way; but a little band of citizens served them up a breakfast just as they were about to leave, somewhat after the manner the Whigs, under Marion, served their *tory brethren* of 1776.

These citizens suddenly charged, and fired into them and wounded several, and routed and scattered the cowardly rascals! In the rounds they captured eight of the *tories*, and about twenty-five horses and mules. In their flight the *tories* left cotton yarn, jeans cloth, leather, needles, spoons, scissors, baby clothes, women's clothes, bed-clothes, knives, thimbles, guns, boots, and hats, &c., &c. Also a mail bag which contained the records of the Superior Court of Paulding county, Ga., &c., &c.

The *tory* prisoners stated that the whole gang was made up chiefly of deserters from the infantry, who had mounted themselves; that there were four captains along, namely: Thompson, Cowan, Odell, and Garrett. Others of them said they were sent here to take horses and *other property* from Union men. Others said this country was abandoned to the Yankees, and they were to take the property to keep it from the Yankees, and that the whole gang belonged to Graham's command, and came from Athens, Ga.

The above are the facts as reported to me by eye and ear witnesses, and I presume it is all substantially true.

RESIGNATION OF MR. SEDDON.—The *Examiner* of Saturday last says:

"We are enabled to state positively that Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War, has resigned his position in President Davis' Cabinet. If any nomination has been made of his successor, it has not yet been acted upon."

Now if Mr. Davis and Mr Benjamin will resign we think we can have peace in less than "ninety days."

THE ADMISSION OF LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Picayune is advised from Washington, that at last a bill has been framed upon the subject of a reconstruction of the Southern States, which will meet the approval of a majority of the members of Congress, and will, therefore, be certain to pass. Louisiana, it is added, will be the first State admitted under the new order, and the delegation sent to Washington will at once be admitted to seats.

A waggish friend remarked to us, yesterday, that he thought it very hard that now, when we had the Yankees just where we wanted them and were making our final dispositions to whip them out and wipe them up in the spring, England and France should come in and prevent our final triumph! Our friend is thoroughly opposed to *intervention* by foreign powers, or any interference with slavery in the territories.

We regret to learn that Hon. R. S. Donnell, Speaker of the House of Commons, is confined to his room by indisposition. Gen. W. E. Mann, of Pasquotank, presides over the body during the absence of Mr. Donnell.

GEN. BEAUREGUARD.—A Selma paper of the 12th says:

The Clarion of a late date says that General Beauregard was expected at Meridian. This announcement having been made, it will not be improper to state that he passed through Selma yesterday morning with his staff en route for Meridian.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A SMALL LOT OF PRIME MOUNTAIN BUTTER in store and sold only by the kitt.
Jan 25-1t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.

COTTON.

WANTED 25 BALES OF PRIME COTTON IN good order for which the highest market price will be paid.
Jan 25-1t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.

MULE AT AUCTION TO-DAY.

THERE WILL BE SOLD IN FRONT OF OUR store, at 12 o'clock this day, a likely young MULE, 3 years old warranted to work anywhere. A rare chance for a good bargain. OBEECH ALITCHFORD,
Jan 25-1t Aucts.

WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES A SITUATION AS MOULDER. He has had 31 years experience in all the various branches of casting of iron, brass, &c. His habits are unexceptionable. Address
Jan 25-2t* W. T. ADAMS.
Raleigh, N. C.